

Independent auditor's report  
on the consolidated financial statements of  
***DP Global Group Limited***  
***and its subsidiaries***  
for 2025

*February 2026*

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## **Independent auditor's report**

To the Shareholders and  
the Board of Directors of  
DP Global Group Limited

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DP Global Group Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended, consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the the Group as at 31 December 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

### ***Basis for opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with ethical requirements adopted in the Russian Federation, such as those in the Code of Professional Ethics for Auditors and the Independence Rules for Auditors and Audit Organizations, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the IESBA Code), including independence requirements, which are relevant to the audit of financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### ***Emphasis of matter***

We draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statement, which states that on 12 June 2025, DP Global Group Limited changed its jurisdiction of incorporation and was re-registered as a private company with its registered office located in the Astana International Financial Center, Republic of Kazakhstan. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

We also draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which states that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. These consolidated financial statements do not constitute financial statements prepared in accordance with the legislative requirements of the Astana International Financial Center, Republic of Kazakhstan, relating to financial reporting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### ***Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### ***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



**NEW CHALLENGES  
NEW SOLUTIONS**

- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ▶ Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units of the group as a basis for forming our opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of audit work performed for group audit purposes. We remain fully responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Golovkina Marina Yurievna,  
acting on behalf of B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company  
on the basis of power of attorney dated 19 January 2026,  
partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report  
(main registration number 21906100348)

27 February 2026

***Details of the auditor***

Name: B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company (before 14 January 2026 TSATR – Audit Services Limited Liability Company)  
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 5 December 2002, State Registration Number 1027739707203.  
Address: 75 Sadovnicheskaya Embarkment, Moscow, 115035, Russia.  
B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company is a member of Self-regulatory organization of auditors Association "Sodruzhestvo".  
B1 – Audit Limited Liability Company is included in the control copy of the register of auditors and audit organizations,  
main registration number 12006020327.

***Details of the audited entity***

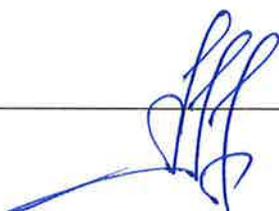
Name: DP Global Group Limited  
Record made in the public register of Astana Financial Services Authority on 12 June 2025 with business identification  
number 250640900326.  
Address: Z19Y8M9, Astana, Esil district, 25B Alikhan Bokeikhan Street, office 8

**Consolidated statement of financial position**

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,522,972	1,408,059
Right-of-use assets	9	1,768,201	1,338,043
Intangible assets	10	124,655	96,922
Net investment in sublease		7,586	10,855
Non-current financial assets	13.1	85,678	87,260
Deferred tax assets	7	521,240	389,462
Non-current prepayments		1,052	795
		<b>4,031,384</b>	<b>3,331,396</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	11	141,033	108,249
Prepayments		326,760	349,495
Income tax receivables		6,031	20,116
Taxes receivables		26,807	49,898
Trade and other receivables	14	1,469,111	1,529,179
Other current financial assets	13.1	2,312	2,982
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,666,344	818,127
		<b>3,638,398</b>	<b>2,878,046</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7,669,782</b>	<b>6,209,442</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	18	21.48	21.42
Share premium	18	1,001,732	991,875
Treasury shares	18	(114,654)	(185,793)
Share-based payments reserve	20	669,192	667,773
Foreign currency translation reserve		251,373	180,326
Retained earnings		1,638,309	717,444
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>		<b>3,445,973</b>	<b>2,371,646</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	9	1,641,690	1,163,089
Contract liabilities	17	5,410	744,065
Deferred tax liabilities	7	8,790	-
		<b>1,655,890</b>	<b>1,907,154</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	9	299,532	331,529
Trade and other payables	15	997,302	895,401
Taxes payables	16	713,559	499,822
Advances received		50,973	52,751
Contract liabilities	17	506,553	151,139
		<b>2,567,919</b>	<b>1,930,642</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,223,809</b>	<b>3,837,796</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>7,669,782</b>	<b>6,209,442</b>

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on 27 February 2026.



(Andrey Petelin, Director)

## Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	5	17,962,280	13,969,789
Other operating income	6.3	153,588	73,461
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>18,115,868</b>	<b>14,043,250</b>
Raw materials and consumables		(2,449,079)	(1,772,938)
Employee benefits	6.1	(7,370,994)	(5,946,693)
Depreciation and amortization	8, 9, 10	(774,983)	(583,401)
Marketing and advertising	6.2	(3,116,956)	(2,820,150)
Expected credit losses on financial assets	21	(94,834)	(13,760)
Other operating expenses	6.4	(2,541,102)	(2,267,166)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>1,767,920</b>	<b>639,142</b>
Finance income	6.5	176,490	226,284
Finance costs	6.6	(498,752)	(163,296)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,445,658</b>	<b>702,130</b>
Income tax expense	7	(559,488)	(238,111)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>886,170</b>	<b>464,019</b>
<i>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		90,049	1,083
<b>Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>90,049</b>	<b>1,083</b>
<i>Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(19,002)	(34,878)
<b>Net other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>(19,002)</b>	<b>(34,878)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax</b>		<b>71,047</b>	<b>(33,795)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax</b>		<b>957,217</b>	<b>430,224</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent		886,170	464,019
		<b>886,170</b>	<b>464,019</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent		957,217	430,224
		<b>957,217</b>	<b>430,224</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic, profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	19	₽177	₽93
Diluted earnings per share	19	₽171	₽90

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital (Note 18)	Share premium (Note 18)	Treasury shares (Note 18)	Share-based payments reserve (Note 20)	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2025	21.42	991,875	(185,793)	667,773	717,444	180,326	2,371,646
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	886,170	–	886,170
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	71,047	71,047
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	886,170	71,047	957,217
Exercise of options	0.36	195,650	–	(195,650)	–	–	–
Buyback of shares	–	–	(114,654)	–	–	–	(114,654)
Share-based payments reserve	–	–	–	197,069	34,695	–	231,764
Retirement of Treasury Shares	(0.30)	(185,793)	185,793	–	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2025	21.48	1,001,732	(114,654)	669,192	1,638,309	251,373	3,445,973

## for the year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital (Note 18)	Share premium (Note 18)	Treasury shares (Note 18)	Share-based payments reserve (Note 20)	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2024	20.92	894,085	(124,302)	467,121	242,744	214,121	1,693,790
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	464,019	–	464,019
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	(33,795)	(33,795)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	464,019	(33,795)	430,224
Exercise of options	0.50	97,790	–	(97,791)	–	–	–
Buyback of shares	–	–	(61,491)	–	–	–	(61,491)
Share-based payments reserve	–	–	–	298,443	10,681	–	309,124
As at 31 December 2024	21.42	991,875	(185,793)	667,773	717,444	180,326	2,371,646

## Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Profit before tax		1,445,658	702,130
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	8, 9, 10	774,983	583,401
Share-based payments expense	20	260,730	351,505
Net foreign exchange differences		55,344	(61,350)
Inventory shortage		152,789	99,916
Finance income	6.5	(176,490)	(226,284)
Finance costs	6.6	498,752	163,296
Expected credit losses on financial assets other than cash	21	94,834	13,760
Other non-cash		(13,924)	1,579
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>			
Change in trade and other receivables		(34,766)	(535,717)
Change in prepayments and taxes receivables		60,218	(111,445)
Change in inventories		(185,573)	(128,056)
Change in trade and other payables		68,233	204,919
Change in advances received and taxes payables		153,057	96,491
Change in contract liabilities		(453,542)	201,791
		<b>2,700,303</b>	<b>1,355,936</b>
Interest received		161,644	140,349
Income tax paid		(611,706)	(487,667)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>2,250,241</b>	<b>1,008,618</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		17,628	8,486
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(550,050)	(891,266)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(55,059)	(75,914)
Investment in other financial assets	13.1	–	134,540
Loans granted		–	(51,500)
Proceeds from sublease		2,520	3,509
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(584,961)</b>	<b>(872,145)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Shares buyback		(114,654)	(61,491)
Payment of principal portion of the lease liabilities		(379,864)	(349,777)
Interest paid		(268,803)	(163,258)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(763,321)</b>	<b>(574,526)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>901,959</b>	<b>(438,053)</b>
Expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents		–	–
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		(53,742)	56,248
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	12	818,127	1,199,932
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	12	<b>1,666,344</b>	<b>818,127</b>

## Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

(expressed in thousands of Russian Roubles, unless otherwise stated)

### 1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of DP Global Group Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue on 27 February 2026.

DP Global Group Limited (the Company or the Parent) is a private company, initially incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. On 12 June 2025, DP Global Group Limited changed its jurisdiction of incorporation and was re-registered as a private company with its registered office located in the Astana International Financial Center, Republic of Kazakhstan. The ultimate controlling shareholder of the Group is Fedor Ovchinnikov.

The Group owns retail stores and provides franchising services, including software, support, control and consultancy services to the franchisees operating in 26 countries. As at 31 December 2025, the Group operated 1573 stores (1493 franchised stores, 80 company-owned stores), as at 31 December 2024: 1263 stores (1196 franchised stores, 67 company-owned stores).

#### Information about main subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% equity interest	
			31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Dodo Franchising LLC	Franchising services	The Russian Federation	100	100
Pizza Venture LLC	Restaurants and food delivery services / Retail	The Russian Federation	100	100
Dodo CC Syktyvkar LLC	Call centres	The Russian Federation	100	100
Dodo Engineering LLC	IT development	The Russian Federation	100	100
Drinkit Company LLC	Restaurants and food delivery services / Retail	The Russian Federation	100	100
DODO BRANDS INTERNATIONAL DMCC	Franchising services	The United Arab Emirates	100	100
Dodo Group LLP	Franchising services	The Republic of Kazakhstan	100	100

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. These consolidated financial statements do not constitute financial statements prepared in accordance with the legislative requirements of the Astana International Financial Center, Republic of Kazakhstan, relating to financial reporting.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for as described in the accounting policies below. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Russian Roubles and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise stated.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

Management is satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### a) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### b) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### c) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in the Russian roubles ("RUB"), the currency of the main economic environment in which the Group operates. The functional currency of the Group's entities is determined based on the primary economic environment in which each entity operates:

- Parent company: United States Dollars ("USD"),
- Group entities located in Russia: Russian rouble ("RUB"),
- Group entities located in Kazakhstan: Kazakhstani tenge ("KZT"),
- Group entities located in United Arab Emirates: Emirati Dirham ("AED").

The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

#### *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss from change in fair value of the item.

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

#### *Group companies*

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into rubles at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at average exchange rate for each interim quarter reporting period. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss. The exchange differences on transactions of the Company will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

#### d) Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to write off their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	<u>Useful life in years</u>
Retail and dough production equipment and furniture	from 1 to 30
Leasehold improvements	from 2 to 20
Office equipment and furniture	from 1 to 25
Transport and vehicles	from 3 to 10

#### e) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

##### *Group as a lessee*

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

##### *Right-of-use assets*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The cost of right-of-use assets also includes a discount of lease deposit which should be returned at the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	<u>Useful life in years</u>
Premises and offices	from 2 to 15
Equipment	from 3 to 5

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (g) Impairment of non-financial assets.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *Group as a lessor*

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other operating income in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The Group classifies a sublease contract as a finance lease if the sublease term is for the major part of initial lease contract. Finance leases under sublease contracts are capitalized at the commencement date of the lease based on the minimum lease payments and presented as receivables in net investments in sublease. Lease payments receivable are apportioned between interest income and a reduction in sublease receivables.

#### **f) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The Group has no intangible assets with indefinite lives.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life (which is from 1 to 10 years) using a straight-line method to write off their cost to their residual values and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets or included into the carrying amount of an asset as appropriate.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

#### g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that a cash-generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. The CGU is presented by assets in each separate pizza-store. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for a CGU is required, the Group estimates the CGU's recoverable amount. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of a CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for each CGU as the individual asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent. When the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other operating expense.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### h) Taxes

##### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When a deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### **i) Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). Cost of inventory is determined using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses. Cost comprises the direct cost of goods, transportation and handling costs.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### j) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The Group considers whether there are other clauses in a contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points).

##### *Retail sales*

The Group operates corporate owned stores selling and delivering pizzas and other retail products. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when the store sells a product to the customer. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customer purchases the product or (and) the product is delivered to the customer.

##### *Customer loyalty programme*

The Group has a loyalty points programme, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for free products. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of products by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Group considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Group updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

##### *Franchise fee*

The Group receives a one-off franchise fee from each franchisee that operates under the brand names owned by the Group, which includes the following services:

- Business development services for the approval of premises for the store;
- Support for location selection and site analysis;
- Architectural and technological design services for the store;
- “Start” training program and online learning for the franchisee;
- Integration with “Dodo IS”, the website, and the mobile application for order processing;
- Connection to the unified call center.

The Group accounts a franchise fee as a performance obligation satisfied over time.

##### *Royalties*

Royalties are calculated based on franchise-owned store sales to customers, which are recognised on the same basis as the retail sales of the Group. Royalty relates mainly to a licence of intellectual property of the Group. The Group recognises revenue for a sales-based royalty when retail sales in franchise-owned stores occur.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### *Marketing services*

Marketing services revenue is calculated based on actual amounts spent on marketing activities in Russia: broadcast media, social media and digital ads, sponsorship and others. Amounts are allocated to each franchise-owned and corporate store based on the share in overall chain revenues. The Group recognises revenue when the service is provided to a partner.

#### *Call-centre sales*

The Group provides call-centre and remote customer support services to franchise-owned stores and corporate-owned stores. Revenue from call-centre sales is recognised when the service is provided.

#### *Significant financing component*

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. The Group applies the practical expedient for short-term advances received from customers. That is, the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less.

#### **Contract balances**

##### *Contract assets*

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

##### *Trade receivables*

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (m) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

##### *Contract liabilities*

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

#### **k) Employee benefits**

The Group is subject to mandatory contributions to the defined contribution state pension benefit fund in the countries of the subsidiaries' residence. Wages, salaries, contributions to the state pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

#### **l) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

#### **m) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (j) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan issued included under other non-current and current financial assets.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)*

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### *Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)*

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under *IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

#### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

#### ***Derecognition***

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, lease liabilities, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowing and lease liabilities accounted under IFRS 16.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings).

##### *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

##### *Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)*

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings of the Group.

#### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### (iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### n) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group does not use derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively.

#### o) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

#### p) Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs of a share issue are shown within equity as a deduction from the equity.

Share premium represents the difference between the fair value of consideration received and the nominal value of the issued shares.

#### q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

#### r) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the share premium.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### s) Share-based payments

Certain employees (including senior executives) of the Group are participants of Employee Share Options Program, whereby employees are entitled to equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 20.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense (Note 6.1), together with a corresponding increase in equity (Share-based payments), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee.

When a share option under ESOP is exercised, the accumulated expense is transferred to share capital and share premium in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. When a share option granted by the ultimate controlling party is exercised, the accumulated expense is transferred to share premium in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

When a share option is expired, the accumulated expense is transferred to retained earnings (accumulated losses) in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

### 2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of new standards effective from 1 January 2025. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

In 2025, the Group first applied the amendments described below.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### *Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability*

On 20 August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, which introduce the definition of an ‘exchangeable currency’ and provide the following explanations:

- A currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.
- An entity shall assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.
- The guidance relating to a situation where several exchange rates are available remained the same, but the requirement to use the first subsequent rate at which exchanges could be made if exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking was removed. In this case, an entity is required to estimate a spot exchange rate.

In addition, some new disclosure requirements were added. An entity is required to disclose information about:

- The nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency;
- The spot exchange rate(s) used;
- The estimation process; and
- The risks to which the entity is exposed because of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency.

The amendments had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements, as the Group does not operate in the context where there is a lack of exchangeability.

## 3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

### **Judgments**

In the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

#### *Expenses for development of Dodo IS*

The Group does not capitalise expenses related to development of Dodo IS. Dodo IS is Group’s internally generated IT system developed for QSR management. Dodo IS works as an online web application (SaaS solution) for managing orders (all stages from taking an order from a client to its delivery), kitchen, courier and management staff, inventory, accounting etc. Development of Dodo IS is a continuous process with incremental small changes at short intervals. Thus, it does not meet the criteria to be considered intangible assets according to IAS 38.

#### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

### 3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Judgments (continued)

The Group has the option to lease the assets for additional 5-7 years. The Group considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### *Franchise agreement terms*

Revenue under the franchise agreements is recognized during the period these services are provided. The period determination requires management judgement.

Under agreements with franchisees in Russia services are considered to be fully rendered upon the opening of franchising store, thus revenue is recognized in full amount.

There also are two types of franchise fee, Country fee and Store fee, with different recognition terms under international franchising agreements. Store fee is recognized at the moment of store opening, similar to agreements with franchisees in Russia.

Country fee is estimated to be recognized in revenue over 2-year period. All key services are provided by the Group (transfer of know-how, training of master franchisees, transfer of design standards) before the opening of the first pizzeria/coffee shop in the country, which occurs, in general, in 2 years after fee payment.

#### *Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Because there are normally no borrowings absolutely similar to lease agreements, which interest rates are observable in open market, the Group derives incremental borrowing rates from both internal and external data sources applying significant judgement in such calculations. The Group estimates incremental borrowing rates by adjusting weighted average interest rate for loans provided by financial organizations in a relevant currency and with similar terms by the risk-premium inherent to the Group.

#### *Share-based payments*

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 20.

#### *Tax legislation*

Russian tax, currency and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations (Note 24). The Group's operations in Kazakhstan and the United Arab Emirates are also subjects to the local tax, currency and customs legislation of these jurisdictions, which may be subjects to similar interpretation risks.

### 3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Estimates and assumptions (continued)

##### *Income tax*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has RUB 1,477,690 thousand (2024: RUB 905,736 thousand) of tax losses carried forward. These losses mainly relate to subsidiaries in the Russian Federation. Management of the Group has reasonable assurance that these subsidiaries will be capable of generating sufficient taxable profit in the near future against which these losses can be utilised.

##### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Group did not identify any indicators that any cash-generating unit may be impaired at the reporting date.

##### *Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type and rating) and the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 21.

##### *Impairment of other financial assets*

The expected credit losses for other financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions. The information about the ECLs on the Group's other financial assets is disclosed in Note 21.

### 4. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units that comprise of corporate-owned stores under the Dodo Pizza or Drinkit brand, brand licensing, software development, support and control, menu and know-how, training and education, consulting services, call-centre services, dough production, brand advertising and national marketing campaigns and has three reportable segments, as follows:

- The Dodo Pizza Eurasia segment which includes all the services related to the Dodo Pizza brand in Russia, including the corporate stores, Kazakhstan and Belarus. This segment also contains foodservice brand Kebster (inc. Doner 42);
- The Dodo Pizza International segment represented by all other Dodo Pizza internationally operated markets;
- The Drinkit segment includes all the services related to foodservice brand Drinkit.

#### 4. Segment information (continued)

The Group's Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on its adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA). The Group's management does not monitor balances on a segment basis, thus the assets and liabilities of segments are not available.

##### Adjustments and eliminations

- Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.
- Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'adjustments and eliminations' column.
- Finance costs and finance income (Note 6) are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.
- Current taxes, deferred taxes (Note 7) and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.
- Management accounts do not include expenses from share-based payments (Note 20) as these expenses are also managed on a group basis.
- In management accounts revenue from franchise fee and marketing services is recognised at the moment of cash payment from a franchisee, so this approach differs from the one required by IFRS 15 (Note 5).
- In the consolidated financial statements rent of premises accounts in accordance with IFRS 16 with the recognition of depreciation and interest expenses in the consolidated profit and losses. Segments EBITDA accounts for rent expense by monthly installments payable to the lessors.
- In management accounting part of the expenditures arose before the store opening are considered as CAPEX. In IFRS accounting such expenditures are split between CAPEX and costs according to their nature.

The tables below illustrate financial information of the reportable segments reviewed by management for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

<u>For the year ended 31 December 2025</u>	<u>Dodo Pizza Eurasia</u>	<u>Dodo Pizza International</u>	<u>Drinkit</u>	<u>Total segments</u>	<u>Adjustments and eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
<b>Revenue</b>						
External customers	15,532,881	404,395	2,026,319	17,963,595	(1,315)	17,962,280
Inter-segment	603,345	8,065	317,151	928,561	(928,561)	–
<b>Total revenue</b>	<u>16,136,226</u>	<u>412,460</u>	<u>2,343,470</u>	<u>18,892,156</u>	<u>(929,876)</u>	<u>17,962,280</u>
Raw materials and consumables	(1,807,295)	(56,117)	(991,606)	(2,855,018)	405,939	(2,449,079)
Employee benefits	(5,043,666)	(584,933)	(1,268,138)	(6,896,737)	(474,257)	(7,370,994)
Distribution and advertising	(3,402,696)	(47,087)	(15,127)	(3,464,910)	347,954	(3,116,956)
Rent and utilities	(575,135)	(67,898)	(221,957)	(864,990)	492,640	(372,350)
Other operating income and expenses	(1,784,354)	(177,809)	(342,434)	(2,304,597)	289,433	(2,015,164)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<u>3,523,080</u>	<u>(521,384)</u>	<u>(495,792)</u>	<u>2,505,904</u>	<u>131,833</u>	<u>2,637,737</u>
Finance income						176,490
Finance costs						(498,752)
Depreciation and amortization						(774,983)
Expected credit losses on financial assets						(94,834)
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<u>1,445,658</u>

#### 4. Segment information (continued)

##### Adjustments and eliminations (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024	Dodo Pizza Eurasia	Dodo Pizza International	Drinkit	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
<b>Revenue</b>						
External customers	13,073,574	373,740	739,232	14,186,546	(216,757)	13,969,789
Inter-segment	491,424	–	31,506	522,930	(522,930)	–
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>13,564,998</b>	<b>373,740</b>	<b>770,738</b>	<b>14,709,476</b>	<b>(739,687)</b>	<b>13,969,789</b>
Raw materials and consumables	(1,537,687)	(28,683)	(302,440)	(1,868,810)	95,872	(1,772,938)
Employee benefits	(4,184,217)	(722,136)	(624,962)	(5,531,315)	(415,378)	(5,946,693)
Distribution and advertising	(2,964,476)	(16,787)	(5,475)	(2,986,738)	166,588	(2,820,150)
Rent and utilities	(516,125)	(64,574)	(112,820)	(693,519)	367,871	(325,648)
Other operating income and expenses	(1,639,920)	(201,121)	(184,170)	(2,025,211)	157,154	(1,868,057)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>2,722,573</b>	<b>(659,561)</b>	<b>(459,129)</b>	<b>1,603,883</b>	<b>(367,580)</b>	<b>1,236,303</b>
Finance income						226,284
Finance costs						(163,296)
Depreciation and amortization						(583,401)
Expected credit losses on financial assets						(13,760)
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<b>702,130</b>

#### 5. Revenue from contracts with customers

##### 5.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Segments	Dodo Pizza Eurasia	Dodo Pizza International	Drinkit	Total
<b>Type of goods or service</b>				
Royalties	5,978,226	186,368	16,676	6,181,270
Retail sales	4,669,793	70,181	1,597,294	6,337,268
Marketing fee	3,056,743	12,238	–	3,068,981
Call-centre services	759,040	–	–	759,040
Franchise fee	387,041	213,248	103,128	703,417
Other sales	875,607	36,697	–	912,304
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>15,726,450</b>	<b>518,732</b>	<b>1,717,098</b>	<b>17,962,280</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	15,726,450	363,596	1,717,098	17,807,144
Services transferred over time	–	155,136	–	155,136
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>15,726,450</b>	<b>518,732</b>	<b>1,717,098</b>	<b>17,962,280</b>

## 5. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

### 5.1 Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Segments	Dodo Pizza Eurasia	Dodo Pizza International	Drinkit	Total
<b>Type of goods or service</b>				
Royalties	4,997,379	109,759	2,433	5,109,571
Retail sales	3,948,087	93,006	550,519	4,591,612
Marketing fee	2,815,532	–	–	2,815,532
Call-centre services	632,511	–	–	632,511
Franchise fee	41,241	14,744	3,435	59,420
Other sales	753,822	7,321	–	761,143
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>13,188,572</b>	<b>224,830</b>	<b>556,387</b>	<b>13,969,789</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	13,147,331	210,086	552,952	13,910,369
Services transferred over time	41,241	14,744	3,435	59,420
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>13,188,572</b>	<b>224,830</b>	<b>556,387</b>	<b>13,969,789</b>

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information (Note 4):

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Dodo Pizza Eurasia	Dodo Pizza International	Drinkit
<b>Revenue</b>			
External customer	15,532,881	404,395	2,026,319
Inter-segment	603,345	8,065	317,151
	<b>16,136,226</b>	<b>412,460</b>	<b>2,343,470</b>
Inter-segment and other adjustments and eliminations	(409,776)	106,272	(626,372)
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>15,726,450</b>	<b>518,732</b>	<b>1,717,098</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Dodo Pizza Eurasia	Dodo Pizza International	Drinkit
<b>Revenue</b>			
External customer	13,073,574	373,740	739,232
Inter-segment	491,424	–	31,506
	<b>13,564,998</b>	<b>373,740</b>	<b>770,738</b>
Inter-segment and other adjustments and eliminations	(376,426)	(148,910)	(214,351)
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>13,188,572</b>	<b>224,830</b>	<b>556,387</b>

## 5. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

### 5.2 Performance obligations

#### *Franchise fee*

The Group receives a one-off franchise fee from each franchisee that operates under the brand name of Dodo Pizza and Drinkit. Franchise arrangement grants the right to operate in a specific location as well as other goods and services, such as creating restaurant design, franchisee and staff training and education, menu and know-how.

Revenue is recognized during the period these services are provided. Upon the opening of the store, the services are considered fully performed, and therefore, the revenue is reported in a full amount. Until the starting of service provided under the franchise fee agreement, the franchise fee payment is recognized as a performance obligation.

Franchise fee is generally paid within 20 to 30 days after signing a franchise agreement.

#### *Royalties*

Royalties are calculated based on franchise-owned store sales to customers, which are recognised on the same basis as the retail sales of the Group. Royalty relates mainly to a licence of intellectual property of the Group. The Group recognises revenue for a sales-based royalty when retail sales in franchise-owned stores occur. Payment is generally due within 20 to 30 days from the month-end.

#### *Marketing services*

The Group provides marketing services in Russia and Kazakhstan. The Group spends collected marketing fees on supporting marketing activities in Russia and Kazakhstan (National advertising campaign): broadcast media, social media and digital ads, sponsorship and others. The Group recognises revenue for a marketing fee when the service is provided to a partner. Payments are made based on franchise-owned store sales to customers.

#### *Retail sales*

The Group operates corporate-owned stores selling and delivering pizzas and other retail products. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when the store sells a product to the customer. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customer purchases a product or (and) product is delivered to the customer. Customers are entitled to loyalty points which are accumulated by allocation of a portion of the transaction price. Revenue is recognised when the points are redeemed.

#### *Call-centre sales*

The Group provides call-centre and remote customer support to franchisee-owned stores and corporate-owned stores. Revenue from call-centre sales is when the service is provided. Payment is generally due within 20 to 30 days from the month end.

#### *Other sales*

The Group also has revenue from centralised dough production centres in Moscow and Saint-Petersburg and revenue from other one-off services for franchisees. Revenue from other sales is recognised at a point in time. Payment is generally due within 20 to 30 days from the month end.

## 6. Other income and expenses

### 6.1 Employee benefits

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Wages and salaries	5,732,922	4,630,758
Social security costs	900,283	655,498
Share-based payment expense	260,730	351,505
Other expenses	477,059	308,932
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<u><b>7,370,994</b></u>	<u><b>5,946,693</b></u>

## 6. Other income and expenses (continued)

### 6.2 Distribution and advertising

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
National marketing campaign	3,007,144	2,694,998
Local marketing of corporate-owned stores	26,043	16,779
Other distribution and advertising	83,769	108,373
<b>Total distribution and advertising</b>	<b><u>3,116,956</u></b>	<b><u>2,820,150</u></b>

### 6.3 Other operating income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income from operating sublease	92,696	58,299
Income from disposal of assets	41,592	–
Income on derecognition of ROU assets and lease liabilities	4,811	7,989
Rent concessions	–	1,209
Other income	14,489	5,964
<b>Total other operating income</b>	<b><u>153,588</u></b>	<b><u>73,461</u></b>

### 6.4 Other operating expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Professional services	405,599	386,673
Hosting and infrastructure	402,506	365,379
Utilities and maintenance of premises and offices	372,350	325,648
Program software and licenses	326,728	302,454
Maintenance of production equipment	214,663	161,012
Internet and phone services	163,694	134,755
Business trips	143,579	156,144
Transportation costs	122,644	70,339
Bank charges	89,817	77,335
Recruiting costs	78,135	69,027
Non-deductible taxes	68,081	97,276
Representative expenses	54,333	34,954
Loss on derecognition of non-current assets	18,064	9,261
Other expenses	80,909	76,909
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b><u>2,541,102</u></b>	<b><u>2,267,166</u></b>

### 6.5 Finance income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income from loans and deposits	170,050	153,926
Interest income on lease deposits	5,434	2,800
Finance income on finance sublease	1,006	1,141
Net exchange difference	–	68,417
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b><u>176,490</u></b>	<b><u>226,284</u></b>

## 6. Other income and expenses (continued)

### 6.6 Finance costs

	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	268,803	163,258
Net exchange difference	207,487	–
Loss on disposal of financial assets	20,369	–
Other expenses	2,093	38
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>498,752</b>	<b>163,296</b>

## 7. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:

	2025	2024
<b>Current income tax</b>		
Current income tax charge	(682,476)	(465,636)
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	122,988	159,440
Relating to the change in the tax rate from 1 January 2025	–	68,085
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(559,488)</b>	<b>(238,111)</b>

DP Global Group Limited was previously incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”). Since 12 June 2025, the Company has obtained the resident status of the Astana International Financial Centre (“AIFC”) in the Republic of Kazakhstan. On 18 August 2025, the Company discontinued in the BVI. The Company is a tax resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Group’s key subsidiaries are residents of the Russian Federation and are taxed at a rate of 25%.

Federal Law No. 176-FZ *On Amendments to Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, and the Annulment of Certain Provisions of Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation* adopted on 12 July 2024, introduced an increase in the income tax rate from 20% to 25%. Thus, income tax for 2024 was paid at the rate of 20% and the new rate of 25% applies from 2025 onwards.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting loss multiplied by tax rate applicable in the Russian Federation is as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Income before tax</b>	<b>1,445,658</b>	<b>702,130</b>
<b>Theoretical income tax expense at 25% tax rate</b>	<b>(361,415)</b>	<b>(140,426)</b>
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Tax effect of income and expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(234,155)	(165,828)
Effect of different applicable tax rates	48,140	5,328
Effect of enactment of new tax rates	–	68,085
Effect of foreign exchange rates	(12,058)	(5,270)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(559,488)</b>	<b>(238,111)</b>

## 7. Income tax (continued)

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated statement of profit or loss	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	165,341	96,191	69,150	54,845
Right-of-use assets	(624,400)	(432,742)	(191,658)	(147,120)
Intangible assets	47,746	35,962	11,784	34,716
Trade and other receivables	(86,648)	(25,295)	(61,353)	(18,672)
Other financial assets	27,724	6,333	21,391	12,799
Lease liabilities	447,828	313,111	134,717	82,881
Trade and other payables	170,070	70,736	99,334	21,506
Advances received	62,790	(18,664)	81,454	(5,302)
Contract liabilities	23,693	172,026	(148,333)	58,672
Tax losses carry forward	278,306	171,804	106,502	133,200
<b>Deferred tax benefit</b>			<b>122,988</b>	<b>227,525</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>512,450</b>	<b>389,462</b>		

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets	521,240	389,462
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,790)	–
<b>Deferred tax assets, net</b>	<b>512,450</b>	<b>389,462</b>

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets, net	2025	2024
<b>As at 1 January</b>	<b>389,462</b>	<b>161,937</b>
Change in deferred tax recognised in profit or loss during the period	122,988	227,525
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<b>512,450</b>	<b>389,462</b>

Non-deductible expenses are presented mainly by share-based payments and other expenses not included in the calculation of income tax in accordance with the tax law.

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Retail and dough production equipment and furniture	Office equipment and furniture	Transport and vehicles	Construction in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 January 2024	425,418	400,330	163,762	4,037	121,029	1,114,576
Additions	229,855	287,802	78,128	–	298,213	893,998
Disposals	(13,806)	(37,117)	(10,433)	(65)	–	(61,421)
Transfer	22,031	144,601	1,271	–	(61,014)	106,889
Translation differences	8,111	3,429	312	–	15,904	27,756
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>671,609</b>	<b>799,045</b>	<b>233,040</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>374,132</b>	<b>2,081,798</b>
Additions	114,959	145,198	35,935	–	254,084	550,176
Disposals	(30,624)	(34,396)	(21,709)	–	–	(86,729)
Transfer	45,677	122,812	1,294	–	(169,783)	–
Transfer from right-of-use assets	–	595	–	–	–	595
Translation differences	(25,084)	(9,903)	(6,775)	–	(37,191)	(78,953)
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>776,537</b>	<b>1,023,351</b>	<b>241,785</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>421,242</b>	<b>2,466,887</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
As at 1 January 2024	(138,023)	(181,315)	(88,803)	(1,281)	–	(409,422)
Depreciation charge	(90,316)	(105,410)	(42,928)	(650)	–	(239,304)
Depreciation transfer	–	(71,604)	–	–	–	(71,604)
Disposals	9,823	27,091	12,684	65	–	49,663
Translation differences	(2,078)	(707)	(287)	–	–	(3,072)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(220,594)</b>	<b>(331,945)</b>	<b>(119,334)</b>	<b>(1,866)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(673,739)</b>
Depreciation charge	(136,898)	(167,790)	(51,728)	(647)	–	(357,063)
Depreciation transfer from right-of-use assets	–	(221)	–	–	–	(221)
Disposals	18,714	34,670	23,183	–	–	76,567
Translation differences	6,244	2,339	1,958	–	–	10,541
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(332,534)</b>	<b>(462,947)</b>	<b>(145,921)</b>	<b>(2,513)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(943,915)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
As at 31 December 2024	451,015	467,100	113,706	2,106	374,132	1,408,059
As at 31 December 2025	444,003	560,404	95,864	1,459	421,242	1,522,972

## 9. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Group has lease contracts for premises (stores, offices, dough production centers and other premises) and equipment for dough production centers. As of 31 December 2025 the Group had arrangements (subject to IFRS 16) for 81 corporate-owned stores (31 December 2024: 69), 6 production centers (31 December 2024: 4), 6 management offices (31 December 2024: 6) and 6 warehouses (31 December 2024: 6).

## 9. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Right-of-use assets			Lease liabilities
	Premises and offices	Equipment	Total	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>1,130,302</b>	<b>91,552</b>	<b>1,221,854</b>	<b>(1,346,970)</b>
Additions	457,434	–	457,434	(457,434)
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(316,835)	(19,716)	(336,551)	–
Change as a result of modification and revaluation	48,126	–	48,126	(45,732)
Transfer right-of-use assets to PPE	–	(106,889)	(106,889)	–
Transfer right-of-use assets depreciation to PPE depreciation	–	71,604	71,604	–
Derecognition of lease contracts	(43,810)	–	(43,810)	51,799
Translation differences	26,275	–	26,275	(47,267)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	–	–	–	(163,258)
Income from temporary rent discounts	–	–	–	1,209
Total cash flows	–	–	–	513,035
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,301,492</b>	<b>36,551</b>	<b>1,338,043</b>	<b>(1,494,618)</b>
Additions	629,748	–	629,748	(629,748)
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(392,503)	(8,903)	(401,406)	–
Change as a result of modification and revaluation	285,784	–	285,784	(296,232)
Transfer right-of-use assets to PPE	–	(595)	(595)	–
Transfer right-of-use assets depreciation to PPE depreciation	–	221	221	–
Derecognition of lease contracts	(24,698)	–	(24,698)	39,512
Translation differences	(58,896)	–	(58,896)	60,000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	–	–	–	(268,803)
Total cash flows	–	–	–	648,667
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,740,927</b>	<b>27,274</b>	<b>1,768,201</b>	<b>(1,941,222)</b>

The additions of premises during the period are represented by stores in amount of RUB 611,799 thousand, production centers in amount of RUB 16,726 thousand and other premises in amount of RUB 1,223 thousand.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(401,406)	(336,551)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 6.6)	(268,803)	(163,258)
Expense relating to short-term leases	(96,017)	(105,479)
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	1,006	1,141
Rent concessions (Note 6.3)	–	1,209
Income on derecognition of ROU assets and lease liabilities (Note 6.3)	4,811	7,989
<b>Total expense recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>(760,409)</b>	<b>(594,949)</b>

## 9. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had lease arrangements for which leases had not yet commenced. Future cash outflows from leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed are RUB 260,034 thousand: RUB 38,036 thousand within one year, RUB 221,998 thousand within eight years (31 December 2024: RUB 407,859 thousand: RUB 54,362 thousand within one year, RUB 353,497 thousand within fifteen years).

There are no current, pending or threatened material claims, disputes or liabilities in relation to the leased premises.

The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 21.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Group didn't identify indicators that impairment may be in place at the reporting date for all CGUs and the detailed analysis was not conducted.

## 10. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Licences and franchises	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets under development	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1 January 2024	41,380	8,932	12,868	6,634	69,814
Additions	20,869	18,476	10,148	26,421	75,914
Disposals	(1,594)	(1,531)	(260)	(902)	(4,287)
Translation differences	274	–	–	(1)	273
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>60,929</b>	<b>25,877</b>	<b>22,756</b>	<b>32,152</b>	<b>141,714</b>
Additions	15,725	21,482	9,041	8,811	55,059
Disposals	(1,158)	(485)	–	(10,477)	(12,120)
Translation differences	(513)	–	–	–	(513)
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>74,983</b>	<b>46,874</b>	<b>31,797</b>	<b>30,486</b>	<b>184,140</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>					
As at 1 January 2024	(35,868)	(1,243)	(1,048)	–	(38,159)
Amortisation	(2,092)	(3,309)	(2,145)	–	(7,546)
Disposals	643	310	–	–	953
Translation differences	(40)	–	–	–	(40)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(37,357)</b>	<b>(4,242)</b>	<b>(3,193)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(44,792)</b>
Amortisation	(6,838)	(6,200)	(3,476)	–	(16,514)
Disposals	1,158	533	–	–	1,691
Translation differences	130	–	–	–	130
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(42,907)</b>	<b>(9,909)</b>	<b>(6,669)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(59,485)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
As at 31 December 2024	23,572	21,635	19,563	32,152	96,922
As at 31 December 2025	32,076	36,965	25,128	30,486	124,655

Computer software mainly includes internally-generated software: global website, mobile app and marketplace. The useful life of these intangibles is up to ten years.

## 11. Inventories

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's inventories accounted at cost:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Raw materials and other inventories	126,532	95,668
Finished goods and goods for resale	11,648	10,233
Semifinished goods	2,853	2,348
<b>Total inventories at cost</b>	<b>141,033</b>	<b>108,249</b>

## 12. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term deposits	1,353,411	94,527
Cash at bank and on hand	299,852	685,489
Cash in transit	13,081	38,111
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,666,344</b>	<b>818,127</b>

Cash account balances are presented mainly in RUB, USD and AED.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

## 13. Financial assets and financial liabilities

### 13.1 Financial assets

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade and other receivables (Note 14)	1,469,111	–	1,529,179	–
Net investment in sublease	–	7,586	–	10,855
<b>Other financial assets</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>85,678</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>87,260</b>
Loans issued	–	67,788	–	61,269
Lease prepayments	2,312	17,890	2,982	25,991
<b>Total current and non-current financial assets</b>	<b>1,471,423</b>	<b>93,264</b>	<b>1,532,161</b>	<b>98,115</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>1,564,687</b>		<b>1,630,276</b>

Other financial assets include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These financial instruments are not intended for long-term investment.

### 13.2 Financial liabilities

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	997,302	–	895,401	–
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	299,532	1,641,690	331,529	1,163,089
<b>Total current and non-current financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,296,834</b>	<b>1,641,690</b>	<b>1,226,930</b>	<b>1,163,089</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>2,938,524</b>		<b>2,390,019</b>

Carrying amount of the current financial assets and liabilities of the Group is a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

#### 14. Trade and other receivables

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Trade receivables	1,516,156	1,419,757
Other receivables	72,441	134,039
	<u>1,588,597</u>	<u>1,553,796</u>
Allowance for expected credit losses	(119,486)	(24,617)
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<u>1,469,111</u>	<u>1,529,179</u>

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of receivables:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>As at 1 January</b>	24,617	12,613
Provision for expected credit losses	119,486	24,617
Recovery of provision	(24,617)	(12,613)
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<u>119,486</u>	<u>24,617</u>

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally paid on terms of 30 to 90 days. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 23.

#### 15. Trade and other payables

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Payables to employees	554,605	453,261
Trade payables	409,103	405,103
Other payables	33,594	37,037
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<u>997,302</u>	<u>895,401</u>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms;
- Payables to employees are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms;
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 2-3 months.

For explanations of the Group's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 21.

#### 16. Taxes payables

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
VAT payables	430,320	307,959
Payables for insurance contributions	148,109	99,212
Income tax payables	81,046	24,361
Payables for other taxes	54,084	68,290
<b>Total taxes payables</b>	<u>713,559</u>	<u>499,822</u>

## 17. Contract liabilities

The remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised in more than one year relate to the services provided under franchise fee.

The customer loyalty points could be used at any time, therefore customer loyalty points performance obligation is fully presented as a current contract liability.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Franchise fee contract liability	422,377	800,276
Customer loyalty points	89,586	94,928
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>	<b>511,963</b>	<b>895,204</b>
Current	506,553	151,139
Non-current	5,410	744,065

Contract liabilities transactions	Franchise fee contract liability		Customer loyalty points	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>As at 1 January</b>	<b>800,276</b>	<b>625,305</b>	<b>94,928</b>	<b>102,999</b>
Deferred	413,008	198,764	169,824	124,406
Recognised as revenue	(720,572)	(58,717)	(175,166)	(132,477)
Translation difference	(70,335)	34,924	–	–
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<b>422,377</b>	<b>800,276</b>	<b>89,586</b>	<b>94,928</b>
Current	416,967	56,211	89,586	94,928
Non-current	5,410	744,065	–	–

## 18. Share capital and reserves

Share capital of the Group fully consists of ordinary shares with nominal value \$0.0001. All ordinary shares are fully paid.

	Number of shares		Balanced value		
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>5,024,707</b>	<b>51,402</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>894,085</b>	<b>(124,302)</b>
Exercise of share options (Note 20)	60,339	–	0.50	97,790	–
Shares buyback	–	20,497	–	–	(61,491)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>5,085,046</b>	<b>71,899</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>991,875</b>	<b>(185,793)</b>
Exercise of share options (Note 20)	44,280	–	0.36	195,650	–
Shares buyback	–	30,172	–	–	(114,654)
Retirement of Treasury Shares	(71,900)	(71,900)	(0.30)	(185,793)	185,793
<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>5,057,426</b>	<b>30,171</b>	<b>21.48</b>	<b>1,001,732</b>	<b>(114,654)</b>

### Share option plan

The Group has the share option plan under which options to subscribe for the Group's shares have been granted to employees. Refer to Note 20 for further details. The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

Share options can be granted under Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) or by the ultimate controlling shareholder from his personal shares (Note 20). Exercised share options granted under ESOP are settled by the issuance of additional shares and increase of share capital. Exercise of share options granted by the ultimate controlling shareholder from his personal shares doesn't affect share capital. The increase in share premium is equal to the cost of exercised share options for the Group less nominal value of shares reflected in share capital.

## 19. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic EPS calculations:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	886,170	464,019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	4,994,101	4,998,241
Effect of dilution from share options granted to employees, number of shares	200,980	176,044
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>5,195,081</b>	<b>5,174,285</b>
Basic earnings per share	₱177	₱93
Diluted earnings per share	₱171	₱90

## 20. Share-based payments

The Group has Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) which was firstly approved in 2017 and amended in 2021. In 2024 a new type of ESOP was introduced. Under the ESOP the Group, at its discretion, may grant share options of the parent to employees including key management employees.

Apart from the Employee Share Option Plan some options may also be granted by the ultimate controlling shareholder from his personal shares. These share options have the same conditions as ESOP and also don't dilute the total amount of shares of the Group.

The exercise price of the most share options is equal to \$0.01, the exercise price of the remaining part is equal to the nominal price of shares (\$0.0001). The contractual term of the most granted options is up to five years, so employees must remain in service for this period from the date of grant to exercise the full amount of granted options, but options are becoming exercisable during the period based on proportion of time passed and total amount of granted options. Under the new type of ESOP up to 1/5 of each grant will vest annually on a uniform schedule, with the remainder vesting upon achievement of specified values of the Group's DCF-determined equity value (thresholds). The Group determines the expected vesting period length at the grant date, based on the most probable outcome of meeting the Group's thresholds.

The fair value of share options granted is estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted and the share price volatility of the Group.

There are no cash settlement alternatives for the employee and the Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these awards. There were no cancellations or modifications of the awards during the entire year of 2025 or 2024 with respect to options already granted.

Furthermore, in 2024, 138,000 shares were reserved for allocation under the Drinkit Virtual Share Option Plan (VSOP).

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year:

	2025	2024
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	260,730	351,505
<b>Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions</b>	<b>260,730</b>	<b>351,505</b>

## 20. Share-based payments (continued)

### Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number, weighted average exercise price (WAEP) and weighted average fair value (WAFV) of, and movements in, share options during the year.

		Outstanding at 1 January 2025	Granted during the period	Exercised during the period	Buyback during the period	Expired during the period	Outstanding at 31 December 2025	Exercisable at 31 December 2025
ESOP	Number	366,712	19,190	(44,280)	(23,160)	(18,952)	299,510	200,980
	WAEP (\$)	0.01	0.01	0.01	–	0.01	0.01	0.01
	WAFV (\$)	21.32	29.88	19.39	–	28.16	22.12	19.43
ESOP thresholds	Number	157,037	55,396	–	–	(5,364)	207,069	–
	WAEP (\$)	0.01	0.01	–	–	0.01	0.01	–
	WAFV (\$)	29.64	28.18	–	–	29.79	29.25	–
ESOP granted by the ultimate shareholder	Number	77,025	–	(50,325)	–	–	26,700	17,700
	WAEP (\$)	0.92	–	0.01	–	–	2.63	3.96
	WAFV (\$)	25.25	–	31.24	–	–	13.95	10.67
		Outstanding at 1 January 2024	Granted during the period	Exercised during the period	Buyback during the period	Expired during the period	Outstanding at 31 December 2024	Exercisable at 31 December 2024
ESOP	Number	394,301	93,383	(60,339)	(30,040)	(30,593)	366,712	176,044
	WAEP (\$)	0.01	0.01	0.01	–	0.01	0.01	0.01
	WAFV (\$)	19.28	29.99	14.45	–	27.30	21.32	16.54
ESOP thresholds	Number	–	162,071	–	–	(5,034)	157,037	–
	WAEP (\$)	–	0.01	–	–	0.01	0.01	–
	WAFV (\$)	–	29.64	–	–	29.57	29.64	–
ESOP granted by the ultimate shareholder	Number	85,500	33,300	(41,775)	–	–	77,025	62,025
	WAEP (\$)	0.82	0.01	0.00	–	–	0.92	1.13
	WAFV (\$)	14.08	40.38	12.90	–	–	25.25	25.70

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 was 1.28 years (2024: 1.38 years).

The following table lists the model's inputs used for the plans for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Expected volatility (%)	81.97	82.55
Risk-free interest rate (%)	16.29	15.75
Weighted average share price (\$)	38.40	31.32

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, lease liabilities and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. Policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below.

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### 21.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises the following types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and cash equivalents.

#### Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The companies of the Group attracted foreign currency denominated borrowings (mainly intra-group borrowing), and as a consequence are exposed to foreign currency risk. Accounts payable to several foreign suppliers (including intra-group payable), accounts receivable from foreign suppliers (including intra-group receivable) and cash denominated in foreign currency are also exposed to foreign currency risk.

Whenever possible, the Group tries to mitigate the exposure to foreign currency risk by matching the statement of financial position, and revenue and expense items in the relevant currency.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following balances of Parent and subsidiaries are considered as significant in terms of the currency risk.

The balances of the Parent nominated in RUB are presented below:

	31 December 2025 RUB	31 December 2024 RUB
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>64,671</b>	<b>(82,679)</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,442	35,980
Trade and other receivables	171,839	–
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Long-term loans and borrowings	(98,219)	(114,257)
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	(14,066)	(4,402)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(6,325)	–

The effect of change in the currency pair of USD/RUB was considered below.

The balances of subsidiaries in Russia nominated in USD recalculated to the functional currency of the Group at the year end are presented below:

	31 December 2025 USD	31 December 2024 USD
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>96,065</b>	<b>256,645</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Non-current financial assets	–	262,295
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	5,217	–
Other current financial assets	96,550	–
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	(5,702)	(5,650)

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### 21.1 Market risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2025, if the RUB had strengthened by 15% against USD, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 4,709 thousand lower. If the RUB had weakened by 25% against USD, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 7,848 thousand higher (31 December 2024: if the RUB had strengthened by 10% against USD, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 33,932 thousand lower. If the RUB had weakened by 27% against USD, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 91,617 thousand higher).

The balances of subsidiaries in the Republic of Kazakhstan nominated in USD, RUB and EUR recalculated to the functional currency of the Group at the year end are presented below:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	USD	RUB	EUR	USD	RUB	EUR
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>(88,197)</b>	<b>29,515</b>	<b>18,872</b>	<b>(249,050)</b>	<b>36,393</b>	<b>17,744</b>
<b>Current assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,718	–	521	8,919	15,774	7,967
Other current financial assets	–	–	–	5,846	–	–
Trade and other receivables	2,885	36,583	19,057	–	51,549	9,777
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Long-term loans and borrowings	–	–	–	(262,295)	(10,285)	–
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	(1,250)	(6,532)	(706)	(1,520)	(18,737)	–
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(96,550)	(536)	–	–	(1,908)	–

As at 31 December 2025, if the KZT had weakened by 24% against USD with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 21,860 thousand lower (31 December 2024: if the KZT had weakened by 15% against USD with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 38,969 thousand lower).

As at 31 December 2025, if the KZT had weakened by 1% against RUB with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 258 thousand higher. If the KZT had strengthened by 25% against RUB with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 7,297 thousand lower (31 December 2024: if the KZT had weakened by 10% against RUB with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 3,647 thousand higher. If the KZT had strengthened by 10% against RUB with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 3,816 thousand lower).

As at 31 December 2025, if the KZT had weakened by 24% against EUR with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 4,677 thousand higher (31 December 2024: if the KZT had weakened by 15% against EUR with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 2,586 thousand higher).

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### 21.1 Market risk (continued)

The balances of subsidiaries in the UAE nominated in RUB and USD recalculated to the functional currency of the Group at the year end are presented below:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	RUB	USD	RUB	USD
<b>Net foreign currency position</b>	<b>(491,016)</b>	<b>108,718</b>	<b>(476,198)</b>	<b>282,909</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Non-current trade and other receivables	–	4,260	–	–
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	96,376	–	228,130
Trade and other receivables	–	87,456	1,038	54,779
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Long-term loans and borrowings	(491,016)	(79,298)	(477,236)	–
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	–	(76)	–	–

As at 31 December 2025, if the AED had weakened by 15% against RUB, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 78,731 thousand lower. If the AED had strengthened by 25% against RUB, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 131,218 thousand higher (31 December 2024: if the AED had weakened by 10% against RUB, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 43,351 thousand lower. If the AED had strengthened by 27% against RUB, with all the variables held constant, net profit for the year would have been RUB 117,048 thousand higher).

We do not consider the currency pair EUR/USD to have significant currency risk on the financial statements of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

A reasonable possible change range of foreign currency exchange rates was prepared for the purpose of market risk disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 and is derived from statistical data, in particular time series analysis.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group did not have any exposure to this risk because there were no financial instruments with floating variable interest rate.

### 21.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations to the Group on a timely basis, leading to financial loss to the Group. Financial assets, which are potentially subject to credit risk, consist principally of cash in bank accounts and cash in transit, loans issued, lease prepayments, trade and other receivables.

#### Trade receivables

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the Company's customer and vendor base being large and unrelated. Credit is only extended to counterparties subject to strict approval procedures. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. The Group also requires these customers to provide certain documents such as incorporation documents and financial statements. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. In case of payment delay from a franchisee side, access to all provided resources including necessary for operational activity software (Dodo IS, website, mobile app) might be closed. Sales to retail customers are made in cash and debit cards.

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### 21.2 Credit risk (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns by geographical region. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade and other receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 14. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade and other receivables using a provision matrix:

As at 31 December 2025	Current	Days past due			Total
		<90 days	90-365 days	>365 days	
Expected credit loss rate, %	5.51	7.41	100	100	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,515,349	40,171	13,167	19,910	1,588,597
Expected credit loss	83,439	2,970	13,167	19,910	119,486

As at 31 December 2024	Current	Days past due			Total
		<90 days	90-365 days	>365 days	
Expected credit loss rate, %	0.67	1.16	100	100	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,426,227	29,032	3,425	11,298	1,469,982
Expected credit loss	9,556	338	3,425	11,298	24,617

#### Expected credit losses on financial assets and cash and cash equivalents recognised in profit or loss

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Cash is placed in financial institutions, which are considered at the time of deposit to have minimal risk of default.

During the year, the following changes in expected credit losses were recognised in profit or loss:

	2025	2024
<b>Expected credit losses</b>		
Increase in expected credit losses for trade receivables	119,486	26,373
Recognised expected credit losses for trade receivables	(24,652)	(12,613)
<b>Expected credit losses on financial and contract assets</b>	<b>94,834</b>	<b>13,760</b>

### 21.3 Liquidity risk

The Group objective is to maintain a continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of finance lease and managing the balance between receivables and payables. The Group analyses its funding needs and anticipated cash flows on a continuous basis. Most of the Group's liabilities except lease liabilities are payable within the next 12 months after the reporting date. Lease liabilities are mostly payable within 1-5 years after the reporting date.

## 21. Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

### 21.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group is required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

<u>As at 31 December 2025</u>	<u>On demand</u>	<u>Less 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	–	997,302	–	–	997,302
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	–	665,583	1,875,258	1,006,425	3,547,266
	–	<u>1,662,885</u>	<u>1,875,258</u>	<u>1,006,425</u>	<u>4,544,568</u>
<u>As at 31 December 2024</u>	<u>On demand</u>	<u>Less 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	–	895,401	–	–	895,401
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	–	528,933	1,281,259	378,047	2,188,239
	–	<u>1,424,334</u>	<u>1,281,259</u>	<u>378,047</u>	<u>3,083,640</u>

## 22. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group defines net debt as interest-bearing loans and borrowings received less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations. Trade and other payables are the parts of working capital. Lease liabilities are excluded from net debt due to their nature. The Group does not have any regulatory requirements for capital management.

## 23. Related parties

Note 1 provides information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiaries and the holding company.

As at 31 December 2025 amounts owed to key management personnel of the Group are RUB 5,347 thousand (31 December 2024: RUB 5,816 thousand). There were no sales to other related parties for the twelve months ended 31 December 2025 (for the twelve months ended 31 December 2024: nil RUB).

The following table provides the total amount of loans transactions that have been entered into with related parties during the twelve months ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, as well as balances with related parties as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

		<u>Interest accrued</u>	<u>Amounts owed by related parties</u>
<b>Loans to related parties</b>			
The ultimate controlling shareholder (Note 13)	2025	6,519	67,788
	2024	6,145	61,269

### Compensation of key management personnel of the Group (recognised as an expense)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Wages and salaries	101,918	98,174
Share-based payment transactions	140,106	81,783
<b>Total compensation paid to key management personnel</b>	<u>242,024</u>	<u>179,957</u>

## 24. Contingencies

### Operating environment of the Group

The ongoing conflict over Ukraine and the resulting escalation of geopolitical tensions affected the Russian economy in 2025. Throughout the conflict, including in 2025, the European Union, the United States and several other countries imposed new sanctions targeting certain Russian state organizations and commercial entities, including banks, as well as individuals and specific industry sectors. These measures also included restrictions on certain types of transactions, such as freezing funds in foreign bank accounts and blocking payments on Russian sovereign and corporate Eurobonds. Some global corporations announced the suspension of operations in Russia or the cessation of supplies to the country. This contributed to increased volatility in the stock and currency markets. Within Russia, temporary restrictive economic measures were introduced, including a ban on residents granting loans to non-residents in foreign currency and depositing foreign currency into overseas bank accounts, along with restrictions on securities-related payments to foreign investors and transactions with counterparties from certain countries. In response to increased volatility in financial markets and growing inflationary risks, the Bank of Russia (the "CBR") raised the key rate to 21% in the second half of 2024; however, in 2025, the rate was lowered to 16%.

The Group continues to assess the effect of these circumstances and changes in micro- and macroeconomic conditions on its operations, financial position and financial performance.

### Taxation

The Group's main subsidiaries, from which the Group's income is derived, operate in Russia.

Russian tax and customs legislation is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes. Management's interpretation of the applicable legislation with respect to the Group's operations and activities may be challenged by the relevant regional or federal authorities.

Changes in tax, customs and other legislation in 2025 were largely driven by the geopolitical situation, particularly the economic sanctions imposed on Russia by certain foreign countries.

The key changes in tax legislation were aimed at maintaining fiscal stability, simplifying tax administration and providing targeted support to industries and technologies that have priority significance for the Russian Federation. In addition, certain changes were prompted by earlier measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the suspension of double tax treaties (DTT) with 'unfriendly' countries and the inclusion of those countries in the list of offshore jurisdictions established by the Russian Ministry of Finance. Those changes relate to the application of transfer pricing rules, tax treatment of cross-border intragroup services, investing activities and other areas of taxation.

In 2025, the Russian tax authorities employed mechanisms aimed at countering the use of low-tax jurisdictions and aggressive tax planning schemes. In particular, close attention should be given to the application of tax treaty benefits (notably in the context of the beneficial ownership concept and the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting), as well as to cross-border intragroup financing arrangements, licensing, provision of services, and rules governing tax residency and permanent establishments both in Russia and abroad.

In March 2024, the Russian Ministry of Finance approved a special list of offshore jurisdictions in an effort to ease the negative impact of the expanded list. The list, comprising 40 jurisdictions, is effective from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026. Under the temporary regime established for those jurisdictions, the following tax benefits may be applied:

- Exemption from taxation of profits earned by active controlled foreign companies and active foreign holding and subholding companies.
- Special procedures for adjusting the profits of controlled foreign companies in light of current restrictions.
- Exemption from taxation of income in the form of property/ownership rights received free of charge by a Russian company from a foreign parent or subsidiary.
- Application of a zero income tax rate on dividends received by an international holding company registered in a special administrative district through redomiciliation, or by another Russian company from its foreign subsidiary.

## 24. Contingencies (continued)

### Taxation (continued)

In August 2023, a Presidential Decree suspended the application of certain provisions of 38 DTTs. The suspended provisions relate, in particular, to preferential tax treatment of income, activities of permanent establishments, capital taxation and non-discrimination. As of 2025, these provisions remain suspended.

In 2025, a bilateral double tax treaty was signed between Russia and the United Arab Emirates.

Effective 1 January 2025, Russia increased its basic corporate income tax (CIT) rate from 20% to 25%. The 50% limit on the carry forward of prior year losses for income tax purposes remains in force and has been extended through the end of 2030.

A range of new incentives to support investment and technological advancement was also added to tax legislation. These include expanded use of accelerated depreciation, the introduction of a federal tax credit, clarification of the application of regional tax credits, and tax support mechanisms for large investment projects.

The Russian tax authorities continue to scrutinize transactions between Russian and foreign companies within the same group and closely analyze them for economic substance and adequate documentary support, using a variety of sources, including taxpayer submissions, inquiries of witnesses and counterparties, publicly available data, and the results of business purpose tests.

Given the current economic and geopolitical environment, tax authorities may intensify their focus on companies that are winding down or planning to discontinue operations in Russia, potentially adopting a more stringent approach towards them.

Where possible, the Russian tax authorities continue to cooperate with their foreign counterparts in the international exchange of tax information. This contributes to greater transparency in cross-border operations and requires companies to clearly substantiate the economic rationale for their international arrangements during tax control procedures. In 2025, tax cooperation with certain countries was constrained by geopolitical tensions; however, it is reasonable to assume that the tax authorities may ultimately gain access to information regarding companies' foreign activities.

These developments, along with recent trends in the application and interpretation of certain provisions of Russian tax legislation, indicate that the tax authorities may take a tougher stance when interpreting the legislation in the context of control procedures. Consequently, they may challenge transactions and legislative interpretations that they have not challenged before. This could lead to significant additional assessments of taxes, interest and penalties. It is not possible to estimate the amount of potential but unasserted claims or to assess the likelihood of an adverse outcome. Tax audits may generally cover the three calendar years immediately preceding the year of the audit. Under certain circumstances, earlier tax periods may also be audited.

As at 31 December 2025, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Group's tax, currency and customs positions are likely to be sustained.

On 28 November 2025, Federal Law No. 425-FZ *On Amendments to Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, and the Annulment of Legislative Acts (Certain Provisions of Legislative Acts) of the Russian Federation* was adopted. The law is effective from 1 January 2026 and introduces an increase in the standard VAT rate from 20% to 22%. The Group is currently in the process of analyzing the impact of these changes on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Management will vigorously defend the Group's positions and interpretations applied in calculating taxes reported in the consolidated financial statements, should they be challenged by the tax authorities.

While the Group believes it has provided adequately for all tax liabilities based on its understanding of the tax legislation, the above facts may create additional financial risks for the Group. The management believes that potential tax liabilities as at 31 December 2025 do not exceed 2% of the Group's revenue.

## 24. Contingencies (continued)

### Commitments

The Group does not have any contractual commitments.

### Legal claim contingency

The Group has been participating in some legal cases, but has been advised by its legal counsel that there are no claims with high probability of losing. Accordingly, no possible legal risks to be disclosed and no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

## 25. Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standards not effective for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – <i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i></li> </ul>	1 January 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – <i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i></li> </ul>	1 January 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cost method</i> (Amendments to IAS 7);</li> <li>• <i>Derecognition of lease liabilities</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9);</li> <li>• <i>Determination of a 'de facto agent'</i> (Amendments to IFRS 10);</li> <li>• <i>Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price</i> (Amendments to Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7);</li> <li>• <i>Gain or loss on derecognition</i> (Amendments to IFRS 7);</li> <li>• <i>Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter</i> (Amendments to IFRS 1);</li> <li>• <i>Introduction</i> (Amendments to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7);</li> <li>• <i>Credit risk disclosures</i> (Amendments to Guidance on Implementing IFRS 7);</li> <li>• <i>Transaction price</i> (Amendments to IFRS 9)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1 January 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRS 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i></li> </ul>	1 January 2027
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRS 19 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i></li> </ul>	1 January 2027

These amendments and new standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group, except for IFRS 18 for which the Group is currently in the process of analyzing its impact on the financial reporting.

**25. Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)**

In April 2024, the IASB issued a new standard, IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements, the most important of which are:

1. On the classification of income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into three defined categories corresponding to operating, investing and financing activities. It also requires all entities to provide new defined subtotals, such as:
  - Operating profit or loss; and
  - Profit or loss before financing and income taxes.
2. On the disclosure of information on management-defined performance measures in the financial statements, including reconciliation of those measures to the closest total or subtotal presented in the statement of profit or loss.
3. On the presentation of aggregated and disaggregated financial information in the primary financial statements and in the notes IFRS 18 has also introduced limited changes to the statement of cash flows and certain other changes.

Entities shall apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this standard for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

**26. Events after reporting date**

There were no significant events after the reporting date.